

ENGLAND'S NILE POLICY

KITCHENER'S GUNBOATS ASCENDING THE WHITE NILE

Marchand's French Expedition is supposed to be at Fashoda, 400 miles south of Omdurman. It is believed that England intends to march clear to the Great Lakes and will tolerate no French opposition.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 10.—The news brought to Omdurman on Wednesday morning, reaching London to-day, that Fashoda had been occupied by a European force has concentrated the keenest attention on the Anglo-French relations on the upper Nile. The question was bound to arise sooner or later and apparently it will demand a settlement one way or the other in the very near future.

It is practically certain that the Europeans in Fashoda are Marchand's French expedition and they must have been there some little time to enable the report of their presence to reach Omdurman in time to permit the Khali's gunboats to go and return by Khartoum. Capt. Macdonald was still at Khartoum on May 27 and could scarcely be expected to arrive at Fashoda within three months. Assuming then, as we must, that this force is French, its immediate treatment will forebode the probable course of events between Great Britain and France.

A Khartoum despatch dated Sept. 4 said that five gunboats had proceeded up the White Nile. The importance of this was immediately grasped here. It is generally assumed that the gunboats have gone to join hands with Capt. Macdonald and force their way up the Nile to the upper Nile. If this had been effected before the question would have been much easier of solution on the basis that possession is nine-tenths of the law.

A second Khartoum despatch, on Sept. 5, said that four gunboats had proceeded up the Nile, one towards Khartoum, and the rest towards the others were again due at Khartoum. An Omdurman despatch of Sept. 7 said that a gunboat flotilla would go up the river as soon as possible.

Despite a certain amount of confusion, it is plain that one or two gunboats are already on the way to Fashoda, and that the rest are hastening thither in view of Wednesday's news. As Fashoda is nearly 400 miles south of Khartoum and navigation is considerably hindered by the mud, or heavy floating vegetation, it must be some time before news from there will be available.

In connection with this, it is perhaps significant that the Sirdar has already ordered all correspondents to Cairo, refusing them permission to go either to Fashoda or Kassala.

Meanwhile it is only possible to speculate as to what will happen there. Great Britain long ago warned France that she would not tolerate any interference in the Nile Valley or with her march from Egypt to Fashoda.

It has been suggested that Marchand's party may pose as a scientific expedition, thus avoiding immediate trouble. It might otherwise incur the wrath of the Sirdar.

They must be banded out of Fashoda without further ceremony, and the Sirdar must decide whether she cares to fight the matter out in the Channel.

It is never wise to talk too lightly of such a matter as a war between Great Britain and France, but considering the public opinion here that the Sirdar's gunboats are a part of the long settled Nile policy, the situation is decidedly unpleasant. Even Paris has found time from the consideration of the Dreyfus case to regard the possibilities. An inspired article in *Le Figaro* says that France will be obliged to go to the White Nile to secure a base for the expansion of her Congo-Mohand colony. This will be legitimate expansion for a part of the Nile in French, while Egypt is not a British colony.

Le Figaro, also, referring to England's desire for a continuous empire from Alexandria to the Cape, says that the sole remaining obstacle is Marchand, at Fashoda. M. Delcasse may be relied upon to uphold the rights France has acquired, and see that such a heroic performance as Marchand's shall not be thrown away.

THE KHALIFA'S GUNBOAT.

It Was Stoutly Attacked by the Europeans at Fashoda.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 10.—A despatch from Omdurman, dated Sept. 10, says that one of the Khali's gunboats returned to Omdurman from Fashoda, and, finding the Sirdar's troops occupying the former place, surrendered at once.

The officers of the gunboat report that the boat was sent to Fashoda a few days prior to the arrival of the Anglo-Egyptian troops. Omdurman in order to investigate the rumored occupation of that place by Europeans. They found that the report was true, Fashoda being occupied by a strong force of Europeans, who fired upon the gunboat and killed many of those on board, wounding a number of others.

They believe that the Europeans were in the gunboat, and the bullet holes in the hull of the gunboat are thought by experts at Omdurman to have been made by rifles of the pattern in use in the French army.

The Sirdar has refused to allow any newspaper correspondents to investigate the matter, and is ordering them to return to Cairo. Tomorrow, Sept. 10, the despatch says, the British troops will begin moving southward as fast as the transport arrangements will allow. A British flotilla will start up the Nile as soon as possible.

Thousands of Dervish prisoners have been examined by the military doctors, and 40 per cent. of them have enlisted in the Egyptian army.

CEAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

General Belief That Nothing Practical Will Come From It.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Czar's disarmament proposal has speedily become a minor subject of popular and diplomatic circles that some sort of a conference will be held, if only for the purpose of testing Russian bona fides; but the best opinion coincides with that which Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have expressed on his arrival in New York, to the effect that nothing practical will result.

There has been some speculation for a day or two as to an alleged suggestion from the Czar that Alsace-Lorraine be made an independent buffer State. This may have been intended as a test of French susceptibilities. If so, it failed to bring any response.

BRITISH PACIFIC CABLES.

Reason to Believe That England Will Subsidize the New Routes.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 10.—It is expected here, among other things, to talk over the Pacific cable scheme. There is good reason to believe that the Colonial Minister has persuaded the Chancellor of the Exchequer to agree to provide money for a subsidy for all the British cable routes in the Pacific, and that an important announcement on the subject will be made early in the next session of the Commons.

All the colonies have now agreed to share in supplying the subsidy or to guarantee 3 per cent. upon the capital of the company or companies which may lay the cables.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Gen. Zurlinden Wholly Opposed to Re-opening It.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Sept. 10.—Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War, had a conference with Premier Briand, and M. Barthelemy, Minister of Justice, to-day. After the conference he declared that he was absolutely opposed to a revision of the Dreyfus case.

FRENCH DOINGS IN SOUTH CHINA.

A Correspondent Says They Are Hurting England All They Can.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 10.—The *Globe* publishes a story from one of its correspondents of French aggressiveness in southern China. The French Councils have adopted an extremely overbearing attitude, and are dealing out information to the Chinese authorities to the effect that they are leaning upon a rotten prop if they trust to British protection. The whole policy of the French Government, the correspondent says, is more anti-English than it is anti-Chinese.

The correspondent affirms that, should the construction of the Lunnan railroad be sanctioned by the Chinese, and the French allowed to dominate the province of Szechuan, the very heart of China is lost to China. This, and nothing less, he adds, is the aim of the French Government.

MINERALOGISTS AT SAYREVILLE.

They Study the Habitat of the Spear Pyrites and the Humble Brick.

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 10.—Mineralogists select this as an important discovery in the clay banks of Sayreville, near this city. A few days ago a party of them from New York and Philadelphia returned from the clay fields with the announcement that they had discovered spear pyrites of the marcescent variety imbedded in clay of either the cretaceous or the jurassic period. Spear pyrites are said to have been found only on the other side of the Atlantic, and mineralogists generally believed that they did not exist in America.

The excursion was conducted by the New York Mineralogical Club and the department of mineralogy of the Brooklyn Institute. A party of Philadelphia guests was invited.

The latter delegation arrived at 8:20, and while waiting for the New York club, which arrived at 10:35, made good use of its time examining the specimens in the Rutgers Museum. When the New York party arrived, the entire party started for Sayreville by trolley under the guidance of John A. Manley of this city.

Mr. Manley knew of the existence of the spear pyrites, but until Monday had told no one of its discovery. When the party reached the clay banks he led them to the place where the odd specimens were found. The pyrites were all fine specimens, although small. Even the smallest of them have taken the form of a spear head. They are not really rare, for they are found in large quantities in England, Bohemia, and other European places, but are interesting, as they are said to be the first found in America.

Several other kinds of pyrites were found in the clay banks. The party also inspected the brickworks and watched the manufacture of bricks. They reached this city at 6 in the evening.

A MISCELLANEOUS DEFENDANT.

Franc Muller Arrested Under Two Criminal Charges and Has Two Civil Suits Pending.

Franc Muller of 130 Leonard street, Jersey City, who is under bail to answer a charge of obtaining \$500 from Mrs. Mary Meyer, a widow, under false pretences, and who is also the defendant in a breach of promise suit for \$25,000 brought by Mrs. Meyer, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Meyer and her daughter Louise. The complaint was made by Mrs. Meyer, who alleges that Muller put some kind of poison in the food of her daughter, and that she became very sick. Notwithstanding the legal complications in which they were involved, Mrs. Meyer kept house for Muller and Mrs. Meyer's daughter lives with them.

Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Meyer's daughter became acquainted through a matrimonial agency in this city. Muller, after he learned that the widow had agreed to marry him, she alleges that he got the \$500 from her for the purpose of furnishing the house, and that he then fled with the money.

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NEW BRIGANDS IN SICILY.

NOTABLE EXPLOITS OF A BAND COMMANDED BY A WOMAN.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 10.—Sicily is excited over the exploits of a new band of brigands which started in business a few months ago. The Sicilians rather respect brigands, but this lot is far above the average in daring and enjoys the additional distinction of being commanded by a woman, Jane Gerace, aged 24 years. Jane loved Salvatore Battaglia, and as the gentleman refused to marry her she slew him. She was tried and acquitted. She was then expected, some time afterward Jane had a little difference in regard to Jane's canon's with Francis Zita and was under the painful necessity of blowing that gentleman's brains out. She then retired to the mountains and formally took up a profession which she is clearly fitted to adorn.

She and the men with her cover a pretty wide district, and their operations are marked by almost phenomenal audacity and reckless cruelty. The police have set innumerable traps for them, but Jane knows most things worth knowing concerning police traps. Probably she is telling about her knowledge of the traps, but she cannot live without them and all her followers have, it is said, been tried as lovers and found wanting.

On the whole, the brigands of Sicily are not having a good time of late. The police have been reorganized and put on their mettle, with the result that they have made a fair number of captures and have killed a number of the brigands. The conspicuous success of the year has been made in Sardinia, where the gendarmes have just had the satisfaction of killing the redoubtable chief Corbelli, who for twenty years and more has been the terror of the island. Corbelli's record any brigand might be proud of. Twelve murders have been attributed to him. The victims included six policemen. He had committed minor crimes innumerable, and for years there had been a standing offer by the Italian Government of 5,000 lire for his wicked body, dead or alive.

He was a tall villain, fat and strong. The gendarmes have been avoiding him since his escape from the island. At the beginning of this week Corbelli walked into an arduous trap, and the gendarmes loaded him with lead from a safe range.

OLD FRIEND SUES MILLHOLLAND.

Vainly Sought to Prevent Him Selling Tubular Dispatch Company Stock.

Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court has denied a motion made in behalf of Dr. Louis L. Seaman for an injunction to restrain John E. Millholland, formerly President of the Tubular Dispatch Company, from transferring or disposing of 1,000 shares of the capital stock of the company, to recover which he has brought an action.

Dr. Seaman and Mr. Millholland have been friends for years, their relations being "political, financial and social," according to Millholland. Dr. Seaman was a stockholder and director of the company and the company was formed from April 22, 1897, to Nov. 23, 1897, when he resigned. He says he was induced to become an officer of the company at the urgent request of Millholland. Since his connection with the company he has devoted so much time to it that his private life has been almost abandoned.

He says he was induced by Millholland to undertake the organization of the company, and to secure for it the rights, privileges and contracts which it now enjoys, and that in consideration of his services, and of his influence and giving his assistance to the work of the company, Millholland agreed to give him 500 shares of the capital stock, and an additional 500 shares for devising a scheme to raise \$200,000 when the company was in need of money. He says that this agreement has never been carried out.

Dr. Millholland declined the President of the company last July, when Howard Gould took that office. He admits that he consulted with Dr. Seaman on matters of company business with regard to the interests of the company and that they talked over plans for raising money for the company, but he states that no money was raised by the sale of bonds. Dr. Seaman was not the originator of the scheme. Although it is admitted that Dr. Seaman did not raise the money, he says that he was induced by Millholland to undertake the organization of the company, and to secure for it the rights, privileges and contracts which it now enjoys, and that in consideration of his services, and of his influence and giving his assistance to the work of the company, Millholland agreed to give him 500 shares of the capital stock, and an additional 500 shares for devising a scheme to raise \$200,000 when the company was in need of money. He says that this agreement has never been carried out.

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